

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included. Two cents per copy.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 122

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—*OTHELLO*.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—*The Old Corporal*.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—*The Pirates*.
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FIFTH AVENUE HALL—*Heller's Wonders*.
POWERY THEATRE—*Buffalo Bill*.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—*The Ticket-of-Leave Man*.
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QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To ensure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, possibly with light rains and morning fog. For to-morrow the indications are more threatening.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was fairly active, and prices, though lower early in the day, were strong at the close. Gold was steady all day at 100 3/4. Government bonds were firm, State and railroad bonds generally higher. Money on call was easy at 4 1/2 per cent.

THE TRAVELLER'S CLUB is at present without a club house, which makes its name peculiarly appropriate.

Who will be the new Police Commissioner, vice Mr. Wheeler? is the important question among the local politicians.

THE NATIONAL DEBT is slowly coming down. A reduction of over three million dollars is the pretty fair record for last month.

SITTING BULL and his warriors seem to be getting tired of Canada and are anxious to return. Wonder how they would like to go to Constantinople?

THE COAL MONOPOLISTS are gradually working up to the old figures. There was a slight advance in prices yesterday, but the wages of their employees are lower than ever before.

IF THE ECONOMIC HOUSE Committee on Agriculture can have its way the head of the Bureau of Agriculture will blossom into a full grown Cabinet officer this season. It would have an immense effect on the crops.

AT HARRISONBURG, in Virginia, the home of the inventor of the whiskey punch, the liquor dealers are in insurrection against that instrument and have closed their saloons. This ought to commend it to the temperance men.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF is reported by the Herald correspondent at St. Petersburg to have passed the crisis, and although the eminent statesman is not yet considered out of danger it is hoped his illness will not prove fatal.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS moving yesterday was smaller than in previous years, owing to the fact that landlords generally made a reduction of rent. It is to be hoped this barbarous feature of our social life will soon pass away altogether.

THE SUGGESTION of the Department of Public Works that no more permits be given for the erection of stands and other street obstructions is a good one. We have too many of them already, and they certainly do not add to the beauty of the city.

CONGRESSMAN GLOVER'S investigating committee seems to have found some crooked transactions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but the exact nature of the discovery is not made known. Two of its officials, however, have been suspended.

IT WILL NOT SURPRISE most people to hear that the police are not making the slightest effort to account for the disappearance of the brewer, Helme, who, it is suspected, has been murdered. Our vigilant guardians do not usually trouble themselves about such small matters as the robbery or murder of a citizen.

A FEW DAYS AGO our detectives placed the London police under an obligation by the arrest of the notorious criminal Sescioveci, whom they had been vainly pursuing for years. They were promptly repaid by arresting in England the equally accomplished and scarcely less notorious American criminal Pettine, alias William, who escaped from Sing Sing two years ago and who is one of the most expert forgers in the world.

THE WEATHER.—The highest pressure east of the Rocky Mountains is in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. It is lowest in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, and is relatively low over the St. Lawrence Valley, Lake region and the Northwest. Rains fell through these districts yesterday. Fog prevailed on the Middle Atlantic coast and six hundred miles seaward. It is not improbable that morning fog will continue over this region during the next two or three days. The wind is strongest over Nova Scotia and moderate to brisk elsewhere. Temperatures have run quite high in the West and Lake region, where sharp thermal gradients occur, especially in the vicinity of the disturbance in the Missouri Valley, where a recurrence of thunder storms and tornadoes may be expected, though not with the same severity as has been recently experienced in that region. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, possibly with light rains and morning fog. For to-morrow the indications are more threatening.

The World's Fair in Paris.

Paris, the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero, the Pont de Jena, the splendor of May, seen through a veil of morning rain—a palace of Aladdin ablaze with all the glories and beauties that art and industry can accumulate and display in the capital of a people who possess the finest conceivable instinct for art—these are the elements of the story the cable despatches deal with in our columns to-day. There is but one Paris, and there never was and never will be its equal in those scarcely describable peculiarities of a great city which appeal by their beauty, their quaint character and their picturesque spirit to the admiration and sympathy of the stranger. And if the stranger the appeal is the more irresistible for the charm that comes with a romantic history have for the native of a country where nearly all of life is nakedly and mathematically practical; and the stronger also for the sentiment that cannot but exist toward France in the hearts of all Americans who appreciate that "blood is thicker than water" whenever a thought comes up of our relations to our early and only ally. But if to the fascination that Paris has for the stranger, and for the American above all other strangers, we add the dazzle and the glory of a well ordered exhibition, the effect can scarcely be less on the mind than that of any scene of enchantment ever conceived by the poetical imagination.

By the elaborate and vivid story of the inauguration which we present to our readers it will be seen that no untoward incident marred the happy fortune of the day, but all the formalities of the occasion went forward in their predestined order, while the glow of popular enthusiasm over the great occasion gives good augury of the spirit in which the people of Paris welcomed the first conspicuous attempt of the new Republic to minister to their love of great displays, as well as to promote the interests of Parisian trade. That the exhibitors have not completed their preparations for the exposition of their treasures is only what was to be expected and what always happens. No world's fair is ever altogether ready by the day designated, and as the day is commonly from eighteen months to two years in advance this incompleteness of preparation is not a consequence of want of time, but of the dilatoriness and indecision which is an extensive human characteristic only least manifested in the most disciplined races. It would not be otherwise, therefore, if the day were originally appointed a month or two later, or if even when preparation is fairly undertaken the day were deferred. In the sections allotted to French industry the readiness is not greater than in foreign departments; and, indeed, the only two nations that have driven their last nail and are complete in every detail are the most remote of all—China and Japan. Although from the nature of the case the exhibits of these remote peoples are on a far less extensive scale than those of the nations of Europe generally, and have presented, therefore, a less formidable labor, it is still clear that there are some points in Oriental system from which the untidy people of Western countries might derive useful lessons. But the Western nations cannot point at one another on this score. It was the same in London, in Vienna, at Philadelphia, and always formerly in Paris. In the number of nations not up to time we are ourselves to be found; but it appears that our forwardness compares favorably with that of other nations, and that though we started late we have moved with characteristic energy. Our chronicle notes of the Russian exhibition a fact of the same nature, that while for some time behind, it has suddenly gone forward with such rapidity as to startle observers. Russia's appearance and energy and Turkey's non-appearance tell the story of the difference in the results of war in countries of different civilization. In Oriental countries war destroys all industry, spirit, hope, and the Moslem, overwhelmed in his wild struggle, has no courage left to put in a holiday appearance in Paris.

In the multitude of fertile and poetical fancies that in our day have grown into institutions of commanding consequence we may count as especially admirable the notion of gathering together in one place to be easily seen and compared in a short time the products of the widely separated industries and arts of the world. That a man may see in one day enough to give him an ampler acquaintance with the industries and arts practised by all the nations than he could have gained a generation since in half a lifetime of travel is a characteristic result of the spirit of the age—a product of that boldly imaginative ingenuity that has made the electric cable vital with the throbbing of our daily life, and that drives the train and the steamship with the resistless energy of volcanic forces submitted to man's will. In a single view to see the quaint native of far away Japan present his dainty ivories and his lustrous lacquer; to see the looms of Lyons and the mills of Manchester in operation; to see Italy, England, Germany, Austria and the two American continents displayed in their most characteristic industries and arts is to realize a vision that no enchanter of the olden time could have conjured up for the want of conception of its elements. But this that might have seemed a dream is a fact now so often repeated that the world is likely to lose through familiarity the appreciation of its grandeur; and it may fairly be said that the Universal Exposition is an institution of our century—the industrial parliament of man—the artistic federation of the world. It is an institution that grew naturally out of the national industrial exhibitions that were held in many countries before the era of world's fairs and of which France alone had eleven in the fifty-one years between 1798 and 1849, and which have acquired success in proportion as the nations have seen their utility and as communications have become rapid and certain. It is commonly counted that the first was held in London in 1851—and that was the first great one, certainly—the first of important account in the record; but, in fact, the first international exhibition was held in Dublin in 1823.

As we have indicated the fact of the incompleteness of the exhibition for the early days of a world's fair is so much in the established order of events for these occasions that it will not be counted to the prejudice of Paris; and we do not doubt that before many days the chronicles will be more enthusiastic over the realities of this great show than they are now over its mingled promise and performance; while ere its close we shall not be surprised to hear the unanimous declaration that it is easily superior to all that has hitherto been done in this ample field. Indeed, that should be regarded as the natural progress of the case. Every repetition of these great industrial festivals supplies larger experience for the next—contributes methods for overcoming recognized difficulties, devises newer attractions, happier conceits and pleasanter surprises than its predecessor. Thus as the Centennial Exhibition was far and away superior in many very important features to any that preceded it, we shall be disappointed if we do not hear that the acme and adventurous Gaul has outdone us in many particulars. We wish him all the success and triumph that is possible in that way. He is worthy it all and worthy the admiration with which the world looks upon him to-day. Seven years ago the French people were overwhelmed in a disastrous war that threatened at one moment to blot them from the roll of nations. They paid an indemnity that was imposed in the spirit in which a great weight is tied to the neck of a slaughtered victim to send him irrevocably to the bottom. Against the results of that war and that indemnity and the barbarous revolt of the Paris mob it has risen with the irrepressible spirit we see exhibited to-day; and the nation which shows this elasticity and recuperative power presents the most remarkable exhibition of all that have been or can be made at Paris or elsewhere now or hereafter.

Death of John Morrissey.

The news of Mr. Morrissey's death will make a deep impression, not merely on the classes in this city with whom he has been most accustomed to associate, but on politicians in every part of the State. He was widely known by public men, and it is creditable to his character that, in spite of his pursuits, he gained the respect of those who were best acquainted with him. There is, perhaps, no other example in our history of a man having risen to so much political distinction against such formidable obstacles. Our country has furnished innumerable instances of men born in poverty and deprived of education struggling into political distinction; but there is no other example of a man who first became noted as a prize fighter, and advanced by a not unnatural progress to be the keeper of gaming establishments, making a not creditable figure in the public life of the country. We suppose this could have been possible only with a New York constituency. The marvel is not so great that a man of Mr. Morrissey's antecedents and pursuits could secure elections to Congress and to the New York Senate from certain districts in this city, but that, by a steady growth of confidence in his integrity and ability, he at last achieved the honor of an election from one of the most wealthy, respectable, moral and refined districts in the metropolis without renouncing the business by which he gained his property. This is, on the whole, the most singular phenomenon of our political and social life.

The qualities by which this strange success was achieved came to be very fully acknowledged in the election last autumn, when his competitor for the suffrages of a wealthy district was a well known citizen of the highest standing. His signal victory over such an opponent in such a district proved that Mr. Morrissey was no ordinary and vulgar keeper of places for making or losing money on games of chance. It may seem paradoxical to mention honesty as the strongest attribute of such a man; but we think it would be the general verdict of those who knew him best that confidence in his honesty was the chief ground of his political success. Mr. Morrissey was a man who never forfeited his word, who never sold his vote, who never trafficked in legislation, who was unapproachable not merely by bribe but by every kind of improper influence. Considering his education and associations this is saying a great deal. It implies that he was a man of strong character as well as honorable impulses. It must be added that he possessed sense and penetration, which made it impossible for the shrewdest minds to practise upon him and use him without his knowing it. He was pre-eminently endowed with the quality which is vulgarly called "horse sense," and as a penetrating judge of character and motives he had few equals. It must have been a priceless solace to him during this trying winter and spring, when he has so often felt himself to be at the point of death, that his life was spared until his real character was appreciated by one of the most select constituencies in this metropolitan city. Mr. Morrissey was a remarkable character, and, "take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

Mr. Kelly's Remonstrance.

Comptroller Kelly has addressed a communication to the Legislature in which he replies to the points made by the Governor in his veto of the Bonded Debt bill. The bill was passed with so little opposition and by such large majorities, both in the Senate and Assembly, that it is worth while to make an attempt to carry it over the Governor's veto. We doubt if this can be done, but if it can be done the people of this city will be very well satisfied. But if it should turn out that the veto cannot be overruled we hope that Mr. Kelly and his friends will not obstruct the passage of a bill framed in accordance with Governor Robinson's suggestion for accomplishing substantially the same result. Better Governor Robinson's plan than nothing; but since our overburdened taxpayers are likely to get nothing if the veto is sustained the taxpaying citizens of New York are more than willing that the bill in question should be repressed over the veto.

Mr. Hayes' Civil Service Order.

In the long line of our American Chief Magistrates none have excelled Mr. Hayes in satisfaction with himself. Assuredly the Washington correspondents who describe Mr. Hayes' supreme self-complacency over the success of his civil service order do not intend to caricature him, but their serious accounts are really the most amusing of caricatures. Assuming that they correctly represent Mr. Hayes' own view of his achievements his thirst for reputation would seem to be of pretty much the same order as that of the prize fighter and the walking gentleman who aspire to what is called the championship. Mr. Hayes regards himself as the champion civil service reformer. What could more belittle a President of the United States than to represent him as plunging himself in his small coterie of personal admirers upon having done something noteworthy and praiseworthy in promulgating the civil service order last year? Jefferson won reputation by his purchase of Louisiana; Jackson by his bank veto and anti-nullification manifesto; Lincoln by his emancipation proclamation; and we are sorry to have it told us with much solemnity, as if so trivial a thing were worth authentication, that Mr. Hayes is shallow enough to think his civil service order important. If this trumpety order is the measure of his mind his mind must be of a remarkably small pattern. He professes to have made the important discovery that, while it is perfectly legitimate for federal office-holders to contribute money, write articles and make speeches in favor of republican candidates after they are nominated, it is improper for them to exert any open influence in controlling the nominations. That is to say, the postmaster in a rural district may not preside in person at a caucus, although there is nothing in the civil service order to prevent a local postmaster from standing behind the scenes and pulling the wires and virtually appointing a tool of his to pack, preside over and run the caucus. The sham distinction between the activity of office-holders before nominations and after nominations is "too thin." Those zealous and supercilious friends of the President who think to do him honor by representing him as a noodle who does not know that it is as easy for federal office-holders to act through tools as to act directly in packing and controlling caucuses and conventions must have unlimited confidence in the stupidity of the people whom they expect to bamboozle. If their representations are really inspired by Mr. Hayes he is the silliest and pettiest man that ever held so high an office. Mr. Hayes' fetch about contributions to election funds is equally paltry and ridiculous. The President is represented as saying that all federal office-holders may contribute, but that he will not turn them out of office if they refuse. This is the feat of the ostrich which hid its head in the sand without knowing that its body was exposed. If in the New York Custom House or a Washington department the employees are asked to tax themselves for election expenses everybody knows that the social pressure will suffice for extorting contributions without any threat of a loss of office. There is nothing in Mr. Hayes' order to interfere with this social coercion. The order, even with the new interpretation, is, therefore, a piece of weak claptrap. A President who wants to be boosted on so small a matter would make a very respectable member of a Dorcas society, but what are we to think of him as a statesman?

Prompt Action Needed.

The debate in the Assembly on the bill to impose a tax on liquor and beer sold by the glass proves that no good arguments can be used against its passage and that some of the most intelligent representatives in the House are favorable to the trial of the system. Mr. Moller, who introduced the bill, made a mistake in not ordering the bill to a third reading on Tuesday evening, when the vote on the motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause showed that the House was in his favor. It is getting late in the session, and to progress the bill was to risk its loss. It is so evident that the proposed tax will be a valuable aid to the city, while oppressing no one and doing no one an injustice, that indifference as to its fate is incredible. The greatest recommendation in favor of the registration tax system is to be found in the fact that the extreme men on both sides of the liquor question are united in opposition to its trial. The special representatives of the corner groggeries and low beer cellers join hands with the impracticable total abstinence fanatics in denouncing the bill. But they use no arguments against it; they serve consideration. On the liquor dealers' side we are told that it is unjust and outrageous to tax the liquor business any more than any other business. But this would prove any license law to be unfair and oppressive, and the liquor men have been the very earnest advocates of a license law. The ultra, uncompromising temperance men blindly oppose all laws, because their own peculiar notions are not accepted by all others as sound and practicable. The moderate men, who look upon the question dispassionately as a matter of public interest and expediency, should combine to push the bill through the Assembly without delay.

Resisting Temptation.

In the investigation of the reckless charges made in the Assembly, that the passage of the Holahan License bill had been secured by bribery and corruption, two or three members testified that they had been offered sums of money to vote for the bill, but always by strangers whose names they did not know. These members gave their testimony evidently unappreciative of the fact that they placed themselves in an unenviable position. If they were thus approached it was their duty to take measures to ascertain who the persons were who committed the felony of offering them a bribe for their votes. Besides, what sort of legislators can they be to whom a bribe can thus be tendered with impunity? What is there about them to encourage a rascal to

make such an attempt? Can it be believed that any man would have dared to offer the late John Morrissey money for his vote, or to tender a bribe to Judge Selden, or Lucius Robinson when they were members of the Assembly? In the one case the would-be briber would have been pretty certain to measure his length on the floor, and in the other case to have been consigned to the care of the police. These tempted members, who so virtuously resisted the temptation held out to them, appear to have regarded the action of the tempter as entirely natural.

The Cimbric.

We suspect, from the accounts we receive from Washington, that our government is taking a lax view of its duties in relation to the fitting out of ships in our ports under Russian auspices for cruising against English commerce. The mistake which our authorities seem to be making is a consequence of their looking merely to the obligations imposed by international law and overlooking our own statutes. If international law alone is regarded the Russian government may freely purchase or fit out ships in our ports up to the time of an actual declaration of war. But the laws of Congress forbid the federal officers to wait for such an emergency. They make it a penal offense to fit out ships to be used against any government with which the United States is at peace, quite irrespective of the existence of war. The federal government has repeatedly interfered to prevent the sailing of expeditions against Cuba and Central America, although no war existed at the time. It was the purpose of the statutes under which those repressive measures were taken not merely to prevent violations of neutrality between belligerents, but to restrain our citizens from participation in hostile movements in time of peace. The statute on this subject, which is very strict, is in the following language: "Every person who, within the limits of the United States, fits out or arms, or attempts to fit out or arm, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or is knowingly concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any vessel, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace," shall be subject to certain heavy penalties prescribed in the act. The thing is equally forbidden whether the foreign State be at war or not. If the vessel is intended to be used against a people "with whom the United States are at peace" it is a clear violation of our laws, and the officers of our government are bound to prevent or punish it. Although it might be permissible under the international law it is a plain violation of our statutes, as Secretary Evans would explain to the President if domestic affliction did not detain him from Washington.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Omaha owes \$130,000 on its High School. Rev. Mr. Jasper knew it was the last of May when he said, "Even so on do move."

Dr. Ruffell says that if the Republicans lose the next House Mr. Hayes may begin to hang out storm signals.

The Chicago Journal thinks that a switch in time saves nine. Still the cat-o-nine-tails is useful even for once.

The President has accepted an invitation to be present at the ceremonies of Decoration Day at Gettysburg, Pa.

A daughter of ex-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has just been married to a young clerk in Washington. The bride is sixteen.

A Buffalo Journal sees signs of bread rising in velvet in Europe since, it believes, there must be war. This is not the first time bread has risen in the yeast.

Frederick Fraley, President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade; James W. Latta, of Pennsylvania, and John Stevens, of Hoboken, are at Willard's Hotel, Washington.

Count Galve, brother-in-law of the ex-Emperor of the French and the husband of a Russian lady, has just sold his house in Grosvenor Gardens to the ex-Emperor.

A despatch from Berlin says it is understood that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will shortly be betrothed to the Grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Michael.

Southern orators and writers who recently bewail the fate of men who died in their cause give great praise to the women of the South, as if saying that the women at least were never vanquished. The Southerners gush with chivalric generosity over ladies.

Indiana Hoosier States:—"It is stated as a significant fact in the experience of prison keepers that while wives constantly visit and console with their husbands when imprisoned, husbands seldom or never visit their wives in prison, but almost invariably desert them in their trouble."

Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the time the corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid, and who delivered the oration on that occasion, is now in Washington urging the passage of the bill to strengthen the structure and complete the work.

The Rev. Jasper, L.L. Darkey, who preaches at de la de la de la, is a Baptist, is five feet ten, square-shouldered and round-headed, with a retreating, thick-roof forehead, bright eyes, gold spectacles, oval face, big chin, shaggy beard and mustache, short, fat feet, gold shirt buttons, strong, muscular voice and a various amount of grammar.

James Jackson Jarver, writing from Florence, says:—"A sister of one of the Catholic educational orders recently was leading out several of her young pupils for their accustomed walk, when she saw a mad dog running toward them. Immediately she plucked herself between them and the animal, and as he sprang at her seized him by the mouth and held him firmly, while he lacerated her hands with his teeth, until her pupils were placed in safety and the animal killed; but she herself died soon after in atrocious torment."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"OTHELLO."
There are probably none of the Shakespearean characters upon which Mr. McCullough has bestowed more careful study than upon that of the jealous Moor. He has the physique that illustrates the bearing of the splendid soldier, a physiognomy that conveys the idea of Oriental warmth and passion in every feature, and a voice rich, round and resonant wherever it tells in the most impressive way the story of his life and love. The actor is, therefore, enabled to invest the part with an individuality which is peculiarly his own, and to give to it a potency which is not observable in any other representation. True there are here and there in his majestic reminder of Forrest, but Mr. McCullough exhibits in both his greatest and his greatest pliancy of the text, qualities that Mr. Forrest never possessed. His elocution is a model. He reads with a staccato movement that makes a whisper audible anywhere in the house. He moves always with dignity and deliberation, and in every passage develops the light and shade of meaning, which, so far as is known, was intended to be conveyed by the dramatist. There are few actors on the modern stage who have presented the character of Othello more perfectly than it was done in the past. He is not a cold, calculating villain, but a man of noble and generous impulses, who is led by the force of circumstance to the commission of a crime. He is a man of noble and generous impulses, who is led by the force of circumstance to the commission of a crime. He is a man of noble and generous impulses, who is led by the force of circumstance to the commission of a crime.

From again, a sort of Methodist preaching vocal echo. Beyond this trifling defect Mr. Woodcock proved himself to be an exceptionally good singer. Mr. Edwin Price, as Claudio, also performed excellently, especially in the dramatic scenes. The Hendersons of Miss Holbein's troupe were a fair performance, and showed that this lady possesses much versatility of dramatic talent. She was not strong in the part of positively weak. Perhaps she suffered from contrast with her more powerful surroundings. Miss Marie Prescott, as Emilia, made the most of the part and played well.

LYCEUM THEATRE—"THE LADY OF LYONS."
Miss Rose Kean made her second appearance at the Lyceum Theatre last evening in "The Lady of Lyons." In some particulars Miss Kean's support was better than on Monday evening, but still it was not enough, and many older actresses would have succumbed to its influence. This lady, who has only been in this country a couple of years, has played excellent engagements in England and comes of a good old line of English actors. She has an interesting face, an agreeable, ladylike manner and pleasant voice, and seems to be quite at home in the business of the stage. Her Pauline can scarcely be judged under the circumstances, but even in such bad setting the auditor could see that it was a good performance, and she was repeatedly applauded and called before the curtain and made the recipient of several bouquets. Mr. Edwin Lawrence was the Claudio. He appeared much too young for the part, but would not have been so bad if he had been less of a classicalist and more of an actor. Miss Kean will play again on Friday evening.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.
"The Exiles" are making headway at Booth's.
Mr. Joroni at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is the latest sensation.

"Diplomacy" has entered on its fifth week at Wallack's and is still drawing large houses.
Madame Mathieu Schiller will give one of her popular concerts at Steinway Hall on Saturday afternoon.

"Camille" as given at Niblo's yesterday afternoon was a hit. Miss Gussie de Forrest was the Camille, and Mr. Samuel Piercy the Armand.

Miss Maggie K. Hall will give a grand farewell concert, prior to her departure for Europe, at Chickering Hall, on Saturday evening. She will be ably supported.

The annual benefit of the French Benevolent Society takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. Miss Annie is announced to appear in "Les Cloches de Corneville."

Mr. George Vandenhoff has been engaged by Jarrett & Palmer to support Miss Genevieve Ward during her engagement in September. The twins will appear in "Henry VIII." Vandenhoff will appear as the Cardinal. New scenery, dresses and surroundings are being prepared.

Miss Emma Thursby's concert to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music will bring this popular cantatrice before the public for the last time prior to her departure for Europe. She will be assisted by Miss Anna Dranoff, Mr. Ch. Fritsch, Mr. Eugene Uodin and Theodore Thomas' grand orchestra.

The Children of the Five Points House of Industry will give a reception this evening at Chickering Hall. The little folks will be there in full numbers, and they warmly deserve public sympathy. Some of them will recite and sing, and all of them more or less illustrate how much they have deserved the blessed charity of the people.

"The Celebrated Case" has proved one of the grandest successes among the theatrical ventures of the Union Square management. The one hundredth performance took place yesterday. Miss Sara Jewett's benefit will be the event of Tuesday afternoon, May 7, when "School for Scandal" is billed. Her English Opera Troupe will take possession of the boards on the 13th of May and open in the "Chimes of Normandy."

LITERATURE—L'ART.

The latest volume of L'ART (J. W. Bouton), being the first volume of the fourth year, is one of the most interesting which has yet appeared. A number of distinguished art patrons of this city have the satisfaction of seeing their names printed in excellent type, within decorated borders, in the most recherché company, on the simple pages of this volume, where Mr. Horatio N. Powers has given an interesting sketch of the Society of Decorative Art, and of its admirable loan exhibition of last winter. But why does Mr. Powers put on his list of a list of the notices of the exhibition which were in the collection the less important of the Millets' Speaking of Millet, this volume of L'ART is peculiarly rich in reproductions of the work of this inimitable artist. "The Shepherd Bringing Home His Flock" is a drawing in black crayon which is possibly the original design, or one of the designs, for a picture of the same subject owned in Philadelphia. There are also reproductions of the work of Brion, Courbet, Caillet, Daubigny, Doré, Franz Hals, Rousseau, Watteau, Ryssdale, Valenciennes, Rubens and many others.

L'ART, which never was dull, considering its contents, has been still further reduced with the coming in of the new volume. Let us glance over the volume for the year just closed. A literary treatise taken up at no less than thirty different installments, and an artistic treatment composed of etchings, fac-simile plates and wood-cuts at most innumerable. For the foreign correspondence, two illustrated papers on the Grosvenor Gallery in London, as many in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and some letters from Brussels, from Lyons. For contributions to history, some papers on Rubens, apropos to his centenary. On a few such themes, always strictly of a new character, this publication continues to hang a wealth of illustrations that are not only useful, but for all time. Etchings like that of Von Marcke's pasture scene, where cattle, dressed in their richest black and white velvets, stand twinkling in the sun; or the "Burial of the Dead" by Courbet, the least important of the Millets' Speaking of Millet, this volume of L'ART is peculiarly rich in reproductions of the work of this inimitable artist.

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